



ロシュ グループ

IBI 18 トップ製薬企業を目指して

中外製薬R&Dコール

中外製薬株式会社
プロジェクト・ライフサイクル マネジメントユニット
オンコロジーライフサイクルマネジメント部長
宇津 恵

2017.6.29



Roche ロシュ グループ

将来見通し

本プレゼンテーションには、中外製薬の事業及び展望に関する将来見通しが含まれていますが、いずれも、既存の情報や様々な動向についての中外製薬による現時点での分析を反映しています。

実際の業績は、事業に及ぼすリスクや不確定な事柄により現在の見通しと異なることもあります。

本プレゼンテーションには、医薬品(開発品を含む)に関する情報が含まれていますが、それらは宣伝・広告や医学的なアドバイスを目的とするものではありません。



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開発パイプライン (2017年6月29日現在)

	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III	Filed	
がん	<p>CKI27 (国内 / 海外) - 固形がん</p> <p>RG7596 / polatuzumab vedotin - 非ホジキンリンパ腫</p> <p>RG7604 / taselisib - 固形がん</p> <p>RG7440 / ipatasertib - 固形がん</p> <p>GC33 (RG7686) / codrituzumab - 肝がん★</p> <p>ERY974(海外) - 固形がん</p> <p>RG6078 - 固形がん</p>		<p>RG1273 / Perjeta - 乳がん(アジュvant)</p> <p>- 胃がん</p> <p>RG3502 / Kadcyla - 乳がん(アジュvant)</p> <p>GA101 (RG7159) / obinutuzumab - 低悪性度非ホジキンリンパ腫</p> <p>RG435 / Avastin - 腎細胞がん</p>	<p>RG7446 / atezolizumab - 非小細胞肺がん(アジュvant)</p> <p>- 小細胞肺がん</p> <p>- 尿路上皮がん</p> <p>- 筋層浸潤尿路上皮がん(アジュvant)</p> <p>- 腎細胞がん</p> <p>- 腎細胞がん(アジュvant)</p> <p>- 乳がん</p> <p>- 卵巣がん</p> <p>- 前立腺がん</p>	<p>RG7446 / atezolizumab - 非小細胞肺がん</p> <p>AF802 (RG7853) / Alecensa (海外) - 非小細胞肺がん(1L)</p>

各相の臨床試験は、原則として投与の開始をもって試験開始としています

オレンジ:自社品

★:中外主導の国際共同治験

ASCO2017

Key Presentations Featuring Chugai Projects



Alecensa® (alectinib)

- Alectinib versus crizotinib in treatment-naïve advanced *ALK*-positive non-small cell lung cancer: Primary results of the global phase III ALEX study [Abstract #LBA9008 (oral)]
- Updated efficacy and safety of the J-ALEX study comparing alectinib with crizotinib in *ALK*-inhibitor naïve *ALK* fusion positive non-small cell lung cancer study [Abstract #9064 (poster)]

Perjeta® (pertuzumab)

- APHINITY trial (BIG 4-11): A randomized comparison of chemotherapy plus trastuzumab plus placebo versus chemotherapy plus trastuzumab plus pertuzumab as adjuvant therapy in patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer [Abstract #LBA500 (oral)]

ASCO2017

Key Presentations Featuring Chugai Projects



Atezolizumab

1. Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC)
 - Impact of atezolizumab treatment beyond disease progression (TBP) in advanced NSCLC: Results from the randomized phase III OAK study [Abstract #9001 (oral)]
 - Atezolizumab plus platinum-based chemotherapy (chemo) in non-small cell lung cancer: Update from a phase 1b study [Abstract #9092 (poster)]
2. Renal Cell Carcinoma
 - IMmotion 150: A phase II trial in untreated metastatic renal cell carcinoma patients of atezolizumab and bevacizumab vs and following atezo or sunitinib [Abstract #4505 (oral)]

ASCO2017

Key Presentations Featuring Chugai Projects



Ipatasertib

- LOTUS: A double-blind placebo-controlled randomized phase II trial of first-line ipatasertib + paclitaxel for metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) [Abstract #1009 (poster discussion)]

ERY974

- A phase I dose escalation and cohort expansion study of ERY974, a T-cell redirecting bispecific antibody against Glycan 3 in patients with advanced solid tumors [Abstract #TPS3112 (poster)]

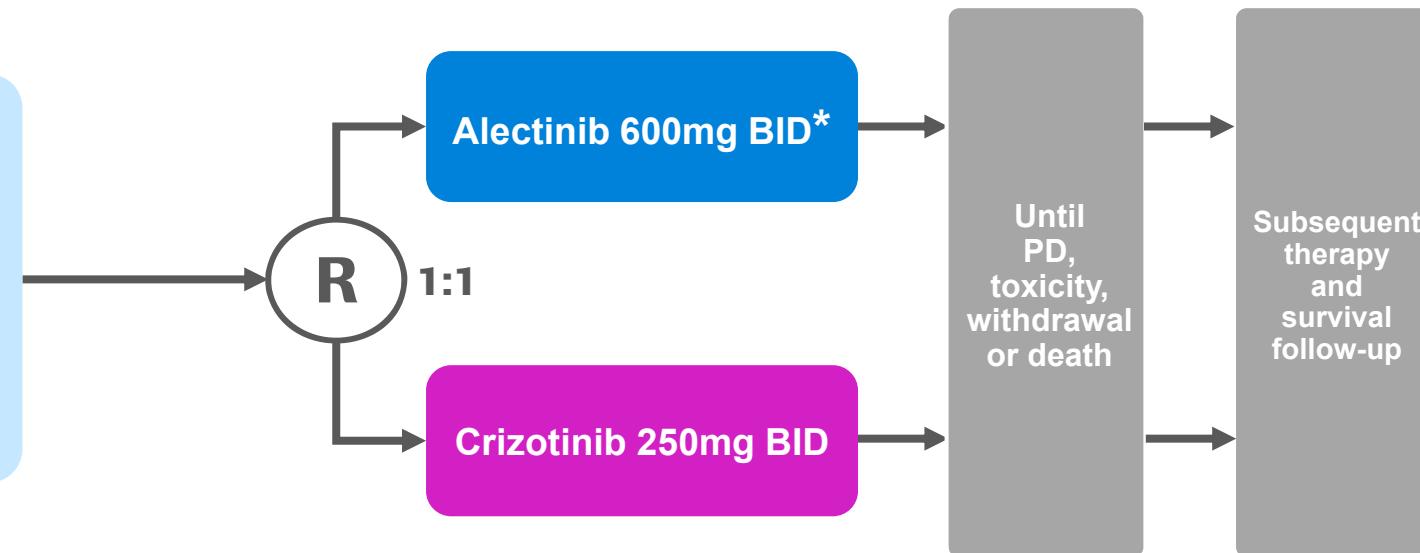
CKI27

- Results from the biomarker-driven basket trial of RO5126766 (CH5126766), a potent RAF/MEK inhibitor, in RAS- or RAF- mutated malignancies including multiple myeloma [Abstract #2506 (oral)]

Alecensa

ALEX Study: Study Design

- Stage IIIB/IV NSCLC
 - *ALK+* disease according to IHC test
 - Treatment naïve
 - ECOG PS 0–2
- (n=303)



Stratification factors

- ECOG PS (0/1 vs 2)
- Ethnicity (Asian vs non-Asian)
- CNS metastases at baseline (presence vs absence)

Primary endpoint

- PFS (investigator assessed)

Secondary endpoints

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| • PFS by IRC | • OS |
| • Time to CNS progression | • CNS ORR |
| • ORR | • CNS DoR |
| • DoR | • QoL |
| | • Safety |

Modified from Shaw A. et al, ASCO 2017; ECOG PS=Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group Performance Status; BID=twice daily dosing; CNS=central nervous system; PFS=progression free survival; IRC=independent review committee; ORR=overall response rate; DoR=duration of response

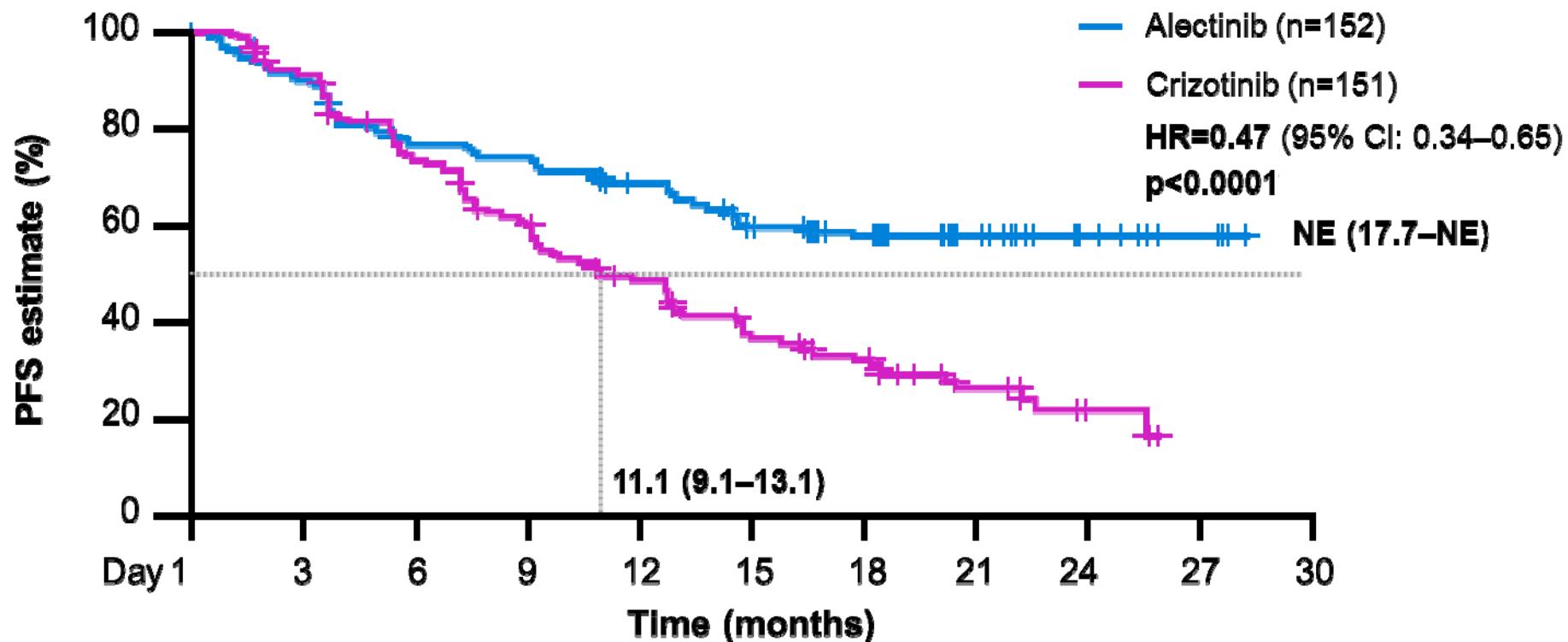
* Approved dosage of Alectinib in Japan is 300mg BID 7

Alecensa

ALEX Study: Efficacy



Primary endpoint: Investigator-assessed PFS



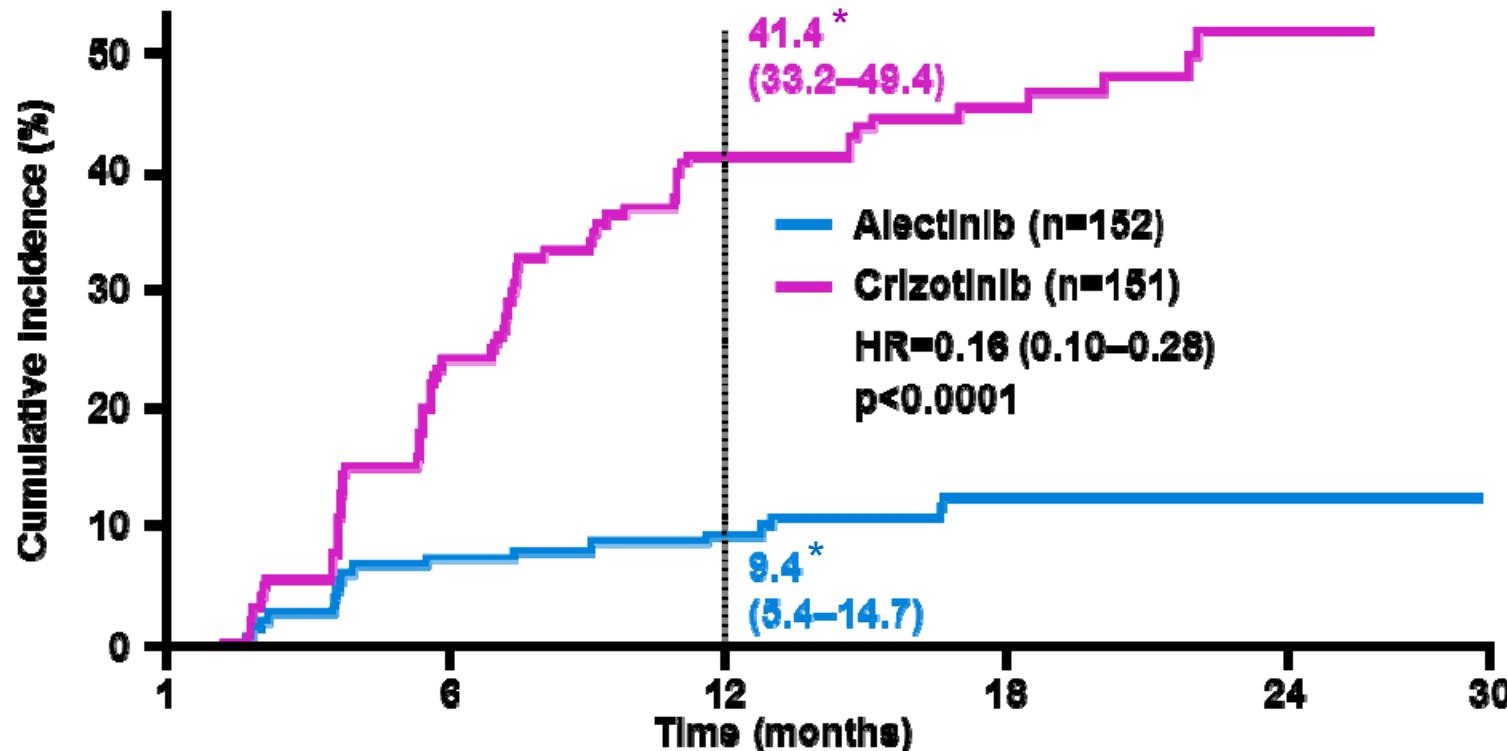
Modified from Shaw A. et al, ASCO 2017; HR=hazard ratio; NE=not estimable

* Approved dosage of Alectinib in Japan is 300mg BID 8

Alecensa

ALEX Study: Efficacy

Secondary endpoint: Time to CNS progression (by IRC, ITT)



Modified from Shaw A. et al, ASCO 2017; CNS=central nervous system; IRC=independent review committee; ITT=intent to treat;

*=12-month cumulative incidence rate

* Approved dosage of Alectinib in Japan is 300mg BID 9

Alecensa

ALEX Study: Safety

Adverse events, ≥10% between treatment arms

	Crizotinib (N=151)		Alectinib (N=152)	
N (%)	Any grade	Grade 3–5	Any grade	Grade 3–5
Nausea	72 (48)	5 (3)	21 (14)	1 (1)
Diarrhea	68 (45)	3 (2)	18 (12)	0
Vomiting	58 (38)	5 (3)	11 (7)	0
Peripheral edema	42 (28)	1 (1)	26 (17)	0
Dysgeusia	29 (19)	0	4 (3)	0
ALT increased	45 (30)	22 (15)	23 (15)	7 (5)
AST increased	37 (25)	16 (11)	21 (14)	8 (5)
Visual impairment	18 (12)	0	2 (1)	0
Blood bilirubin increased	2 (1)	0	23 (15)	3 (2)
Myalgia	3 (2)	0	24 (16)	0
Anemia	7 (5)	1 (1)	30 (20)	7 (5)
Weight increased	0	0	15 (10)	1 (1)

Modified from Shaw A. et al, ASCO 2017; ALT=alanine aminotransferase; AST=aspartate transaminase

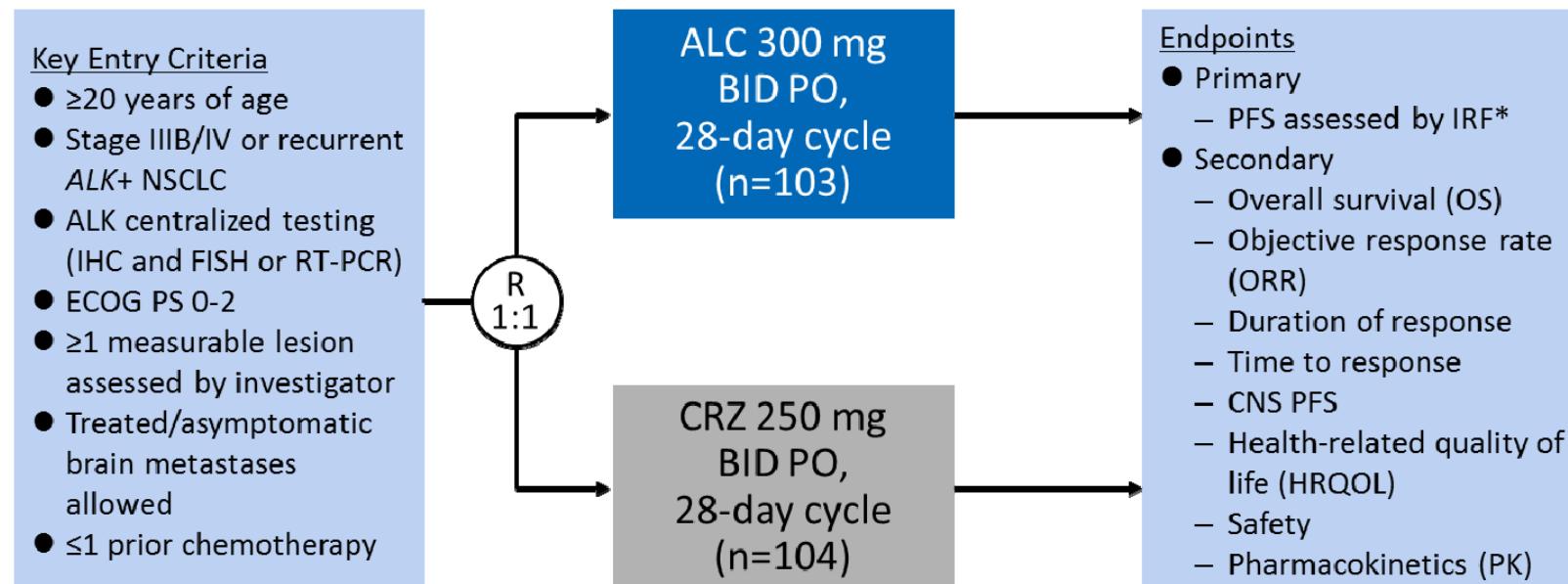
* Approved dosage of Alectinib in Japan is 300mg BID ¹⁰

Alecensa

J-ALEX: Study Design

- Patients with advanced *ALK*+ NSCLC were randomized 1:1 to receive oral ALC 300 mg BID or oral CRZ 250 mg BID until disease progression or unacceptable toxicity.
- Stratification factors were ECOG PS (0/1 vs. 2), treatment line (1st vs. 2nd), and clinical stage (IIIB/IV vs. recurrent).

STUDY DESIGN

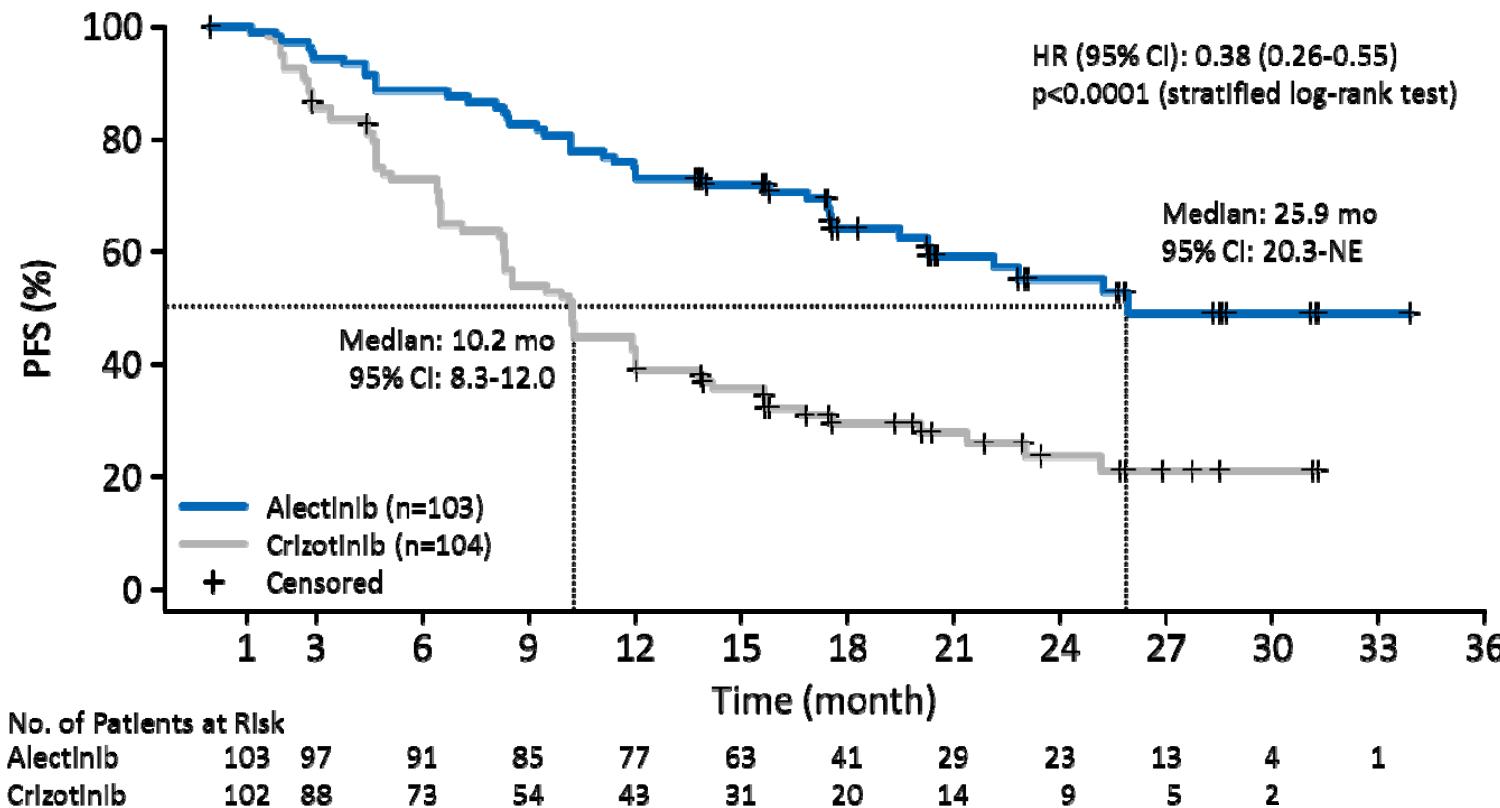


*IRF: Independent Review Facility

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J-ALEX: Efficacy

Primary endpoint: PFS by IRF
in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population

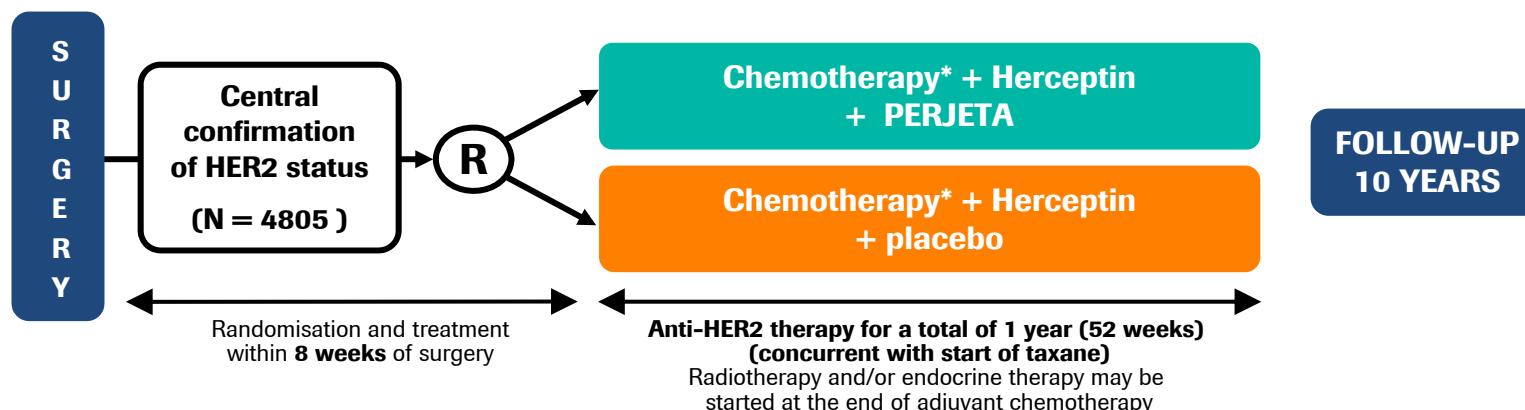


- The safety profiles were consistent with those seen in previous studies.

Modified from Takiguchi Y. et al, ASCO 2017

Pertuzumab APHINITY: Study Design

Randomized phase III study in patients with HER2-positive early breast cancer



* A limited number of standard anthracycline or non-anthracycline (TCH) regimens were allowed

Primary endpoint: IDFS (Invasive Disease-Free Survival)

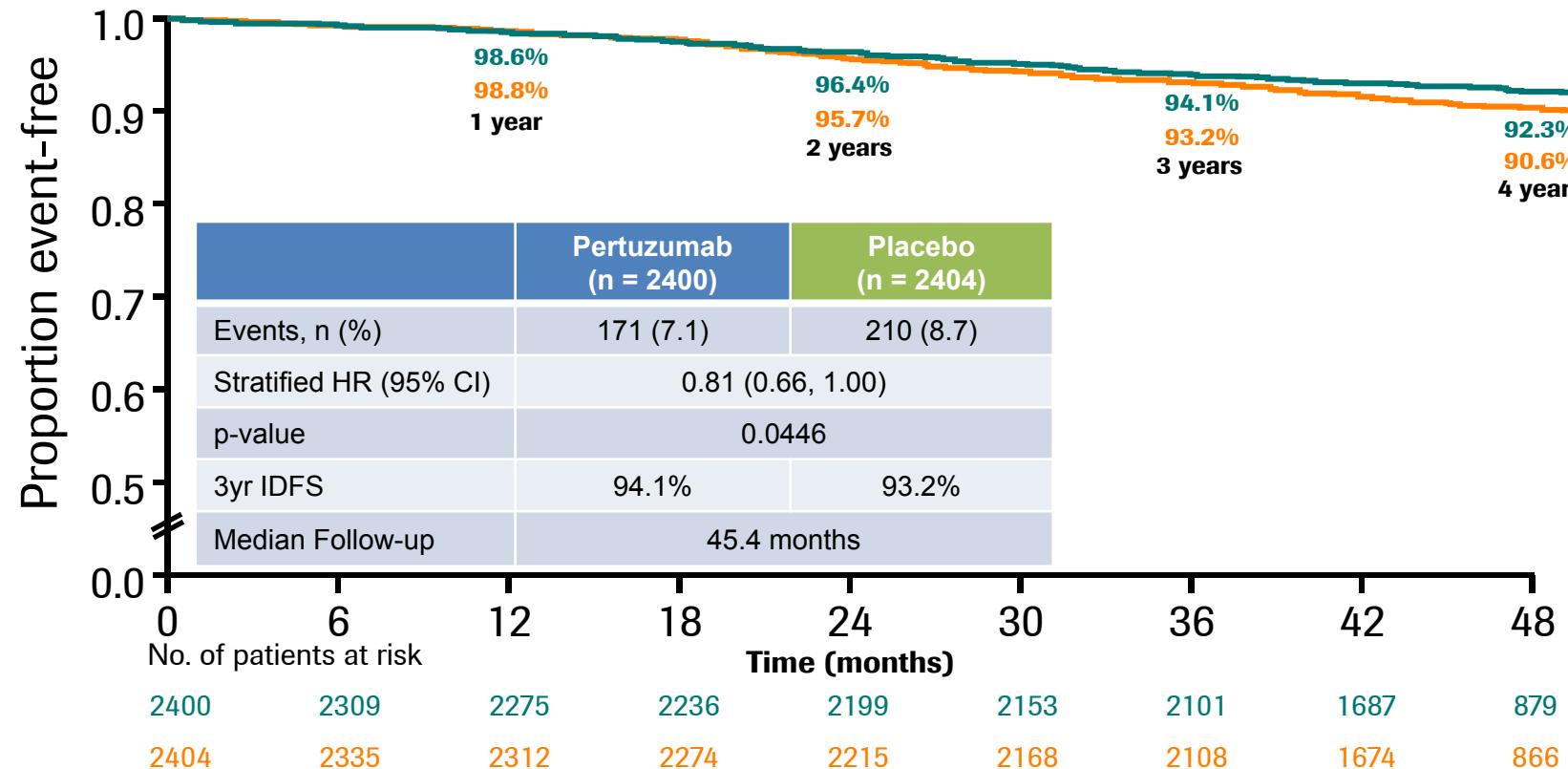
Secondary endpoints: IDFS including second primary non-breast cancer, disease-free interval, OS, safety, HRQoL

Stratification factors:

- Chemo regimen
- HR status
- Nodal status
- Geographic region
- Protocol version

Pertuzumab

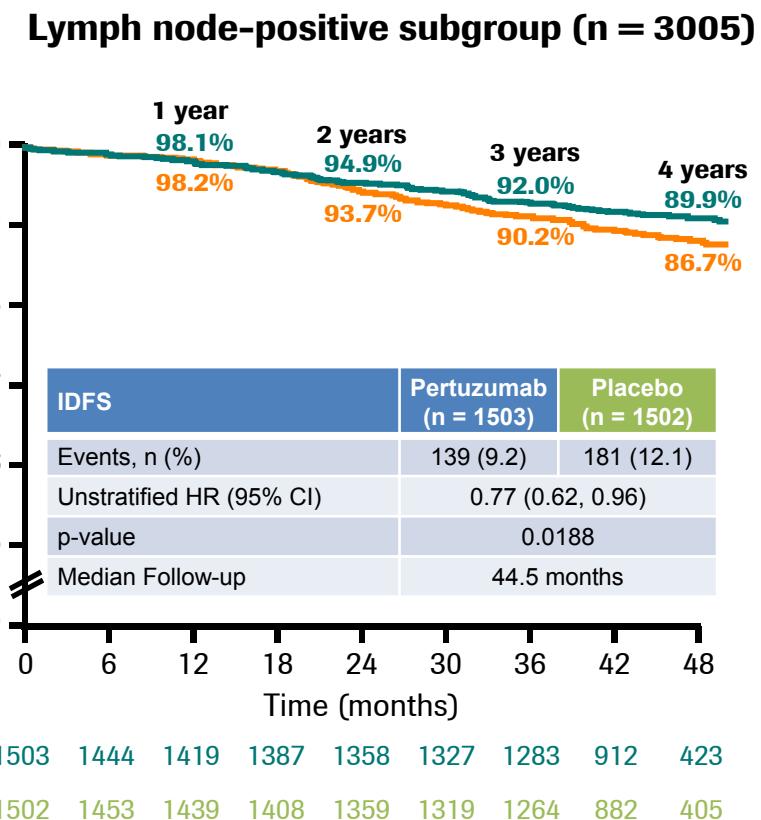
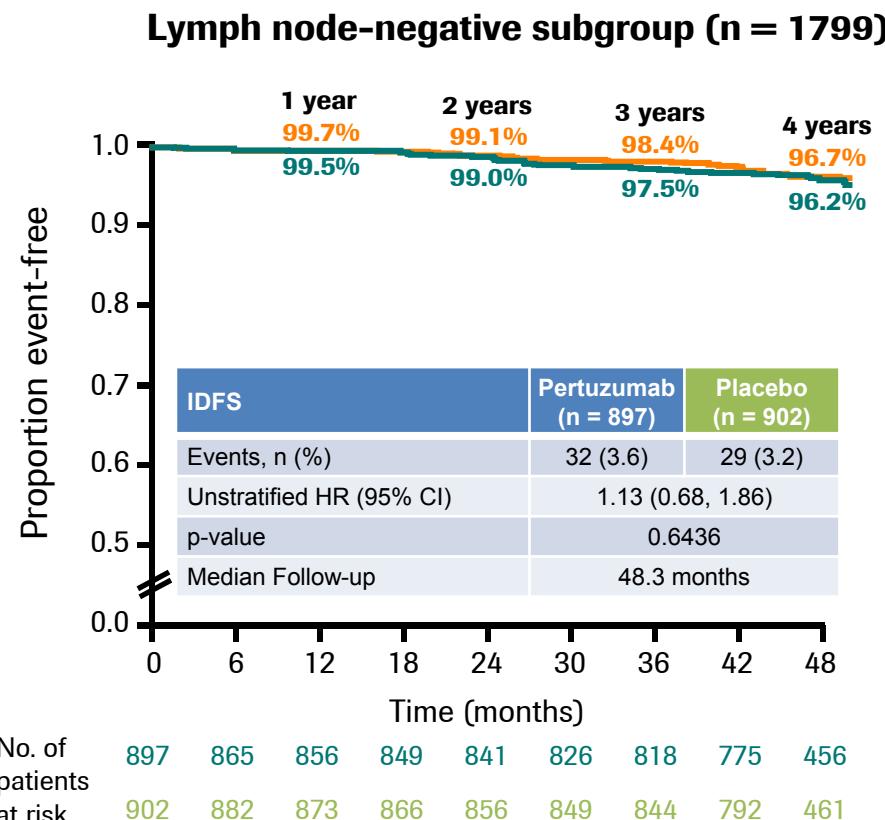
APHINITY: Primary Analysis (IDFS)



- The safety profiles were consistent with those seen in previous studies.

Pertuzumab

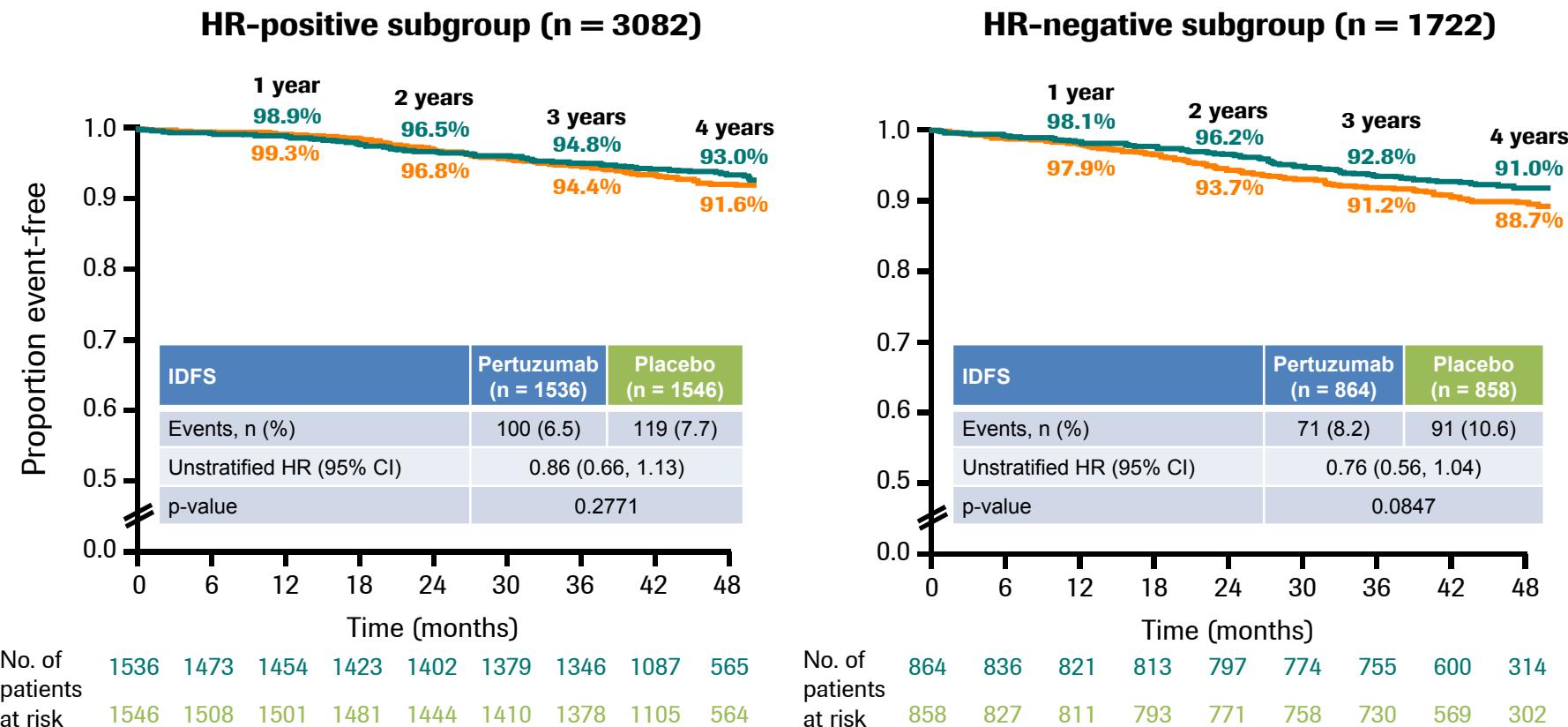
APHINITY: Subgroup Analysis (Nodal Status)



Modified from Minckwitz G. et al, ASCO 2017

Pertuzumab

APHINITY: Subgroup Analysis (HR Status)

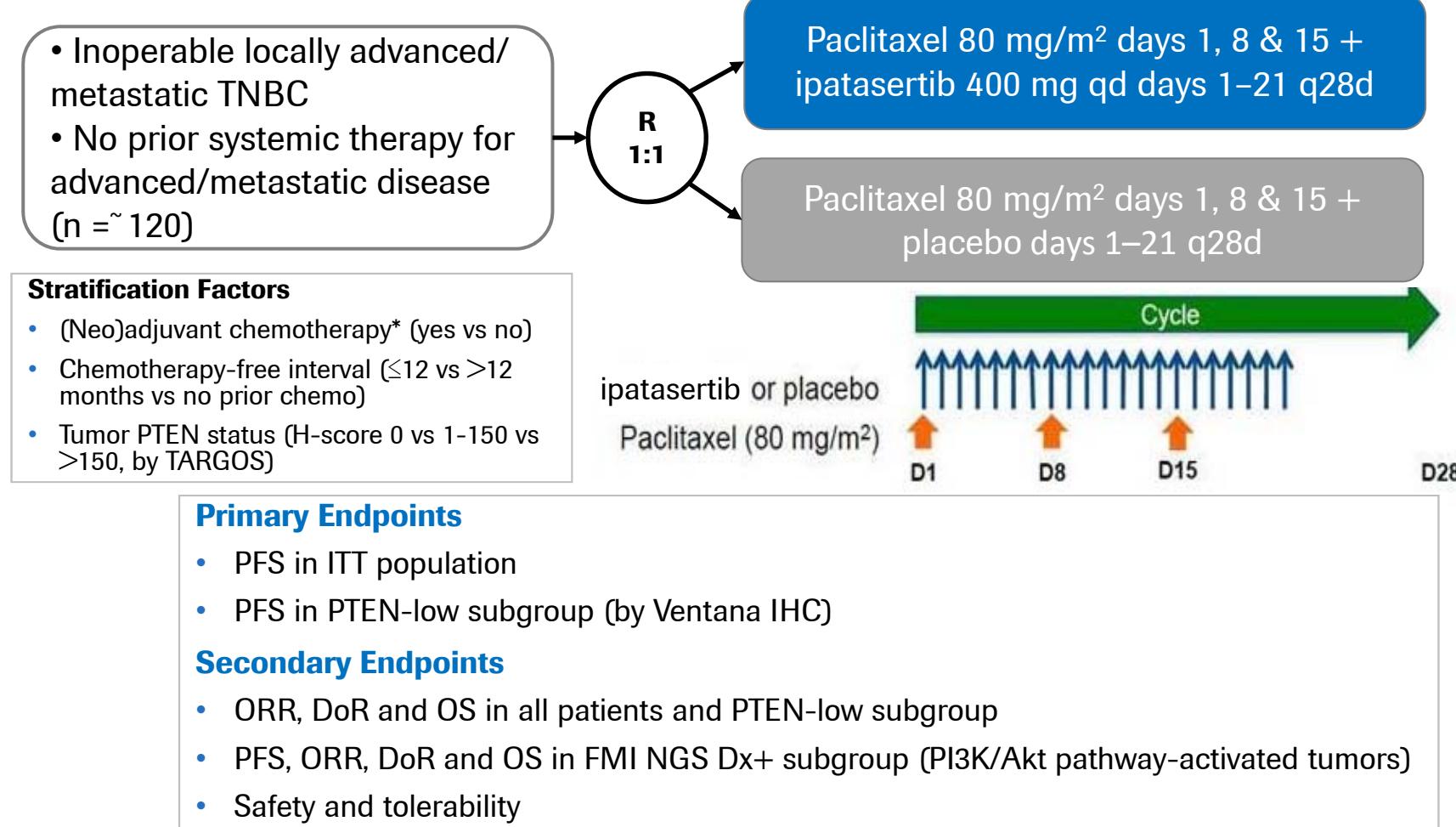


Modified from Minckwitz G. et al, ASCO 2017; HR=hormone receptor

Ipatasertib

LOTUS: Study Design

Double-blind placebo controlled randomized phase II study



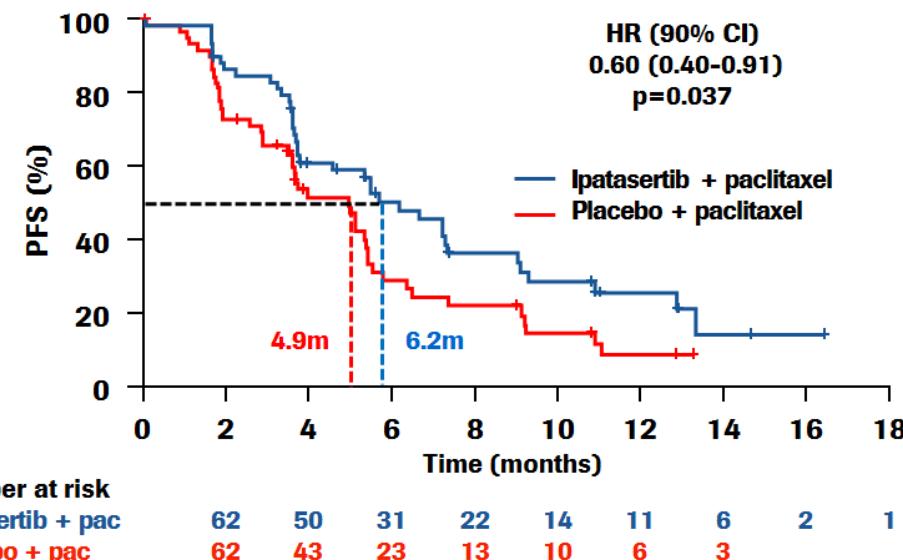
Modified from Dent R. et al, ASCO 2017; TNBC=triple-negative breast cancer; PTEN=phosphatase and tensin homolog; FMI=Foundation Medicine, Inc.; NGS=next-generation sequencing

Ipatasertib

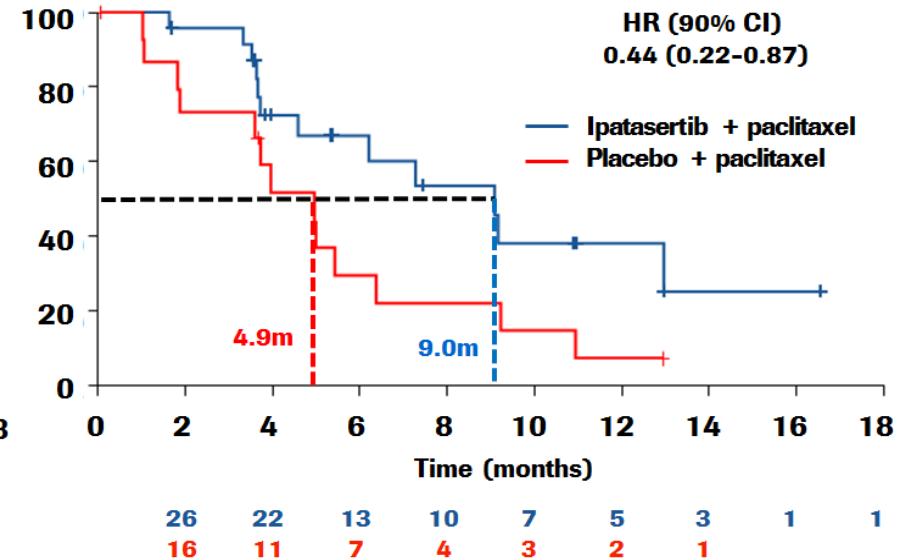
LOTUS: Efficacy (PFS)



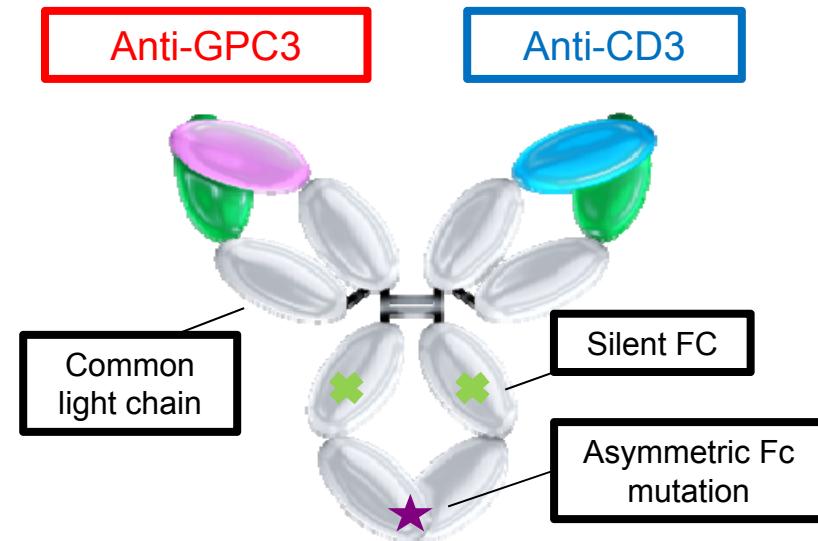
ITT population



PIK3CA/AKT1/PTEN-altered tumor population



ERY974 (TRAB)



- Humanized IgG4 monoclonal antibody
- Fc region mutated to reduce non-specific cytokine release
- Plasma T_{1/2} is expected to be 2-5 days

Multicenter, international Phase I dose escalation and cohort expansion study

Study objectives

- Determination of dose limiting toxicities (DLTs) and establishing recommend dose (RD)
- Evaluate anti-tumor efficacy in 3 tumor type specific cohorts treated at the RD

Ongoing dose escalation cohort

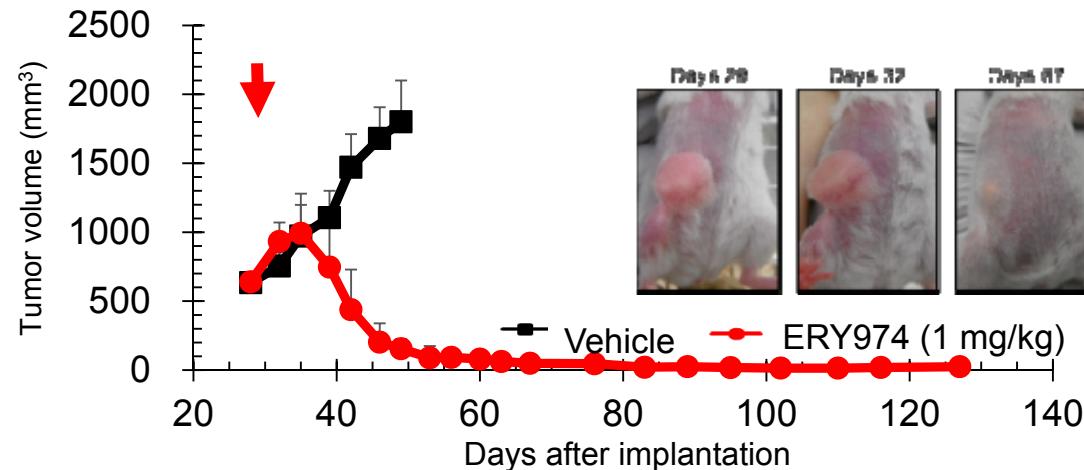
- No DLT is observed
- Cytokine release syndrome with IL-6 elevation is observed
- Dose escalation is ongoing

Efficacy of ERY974 in Preclinical Models

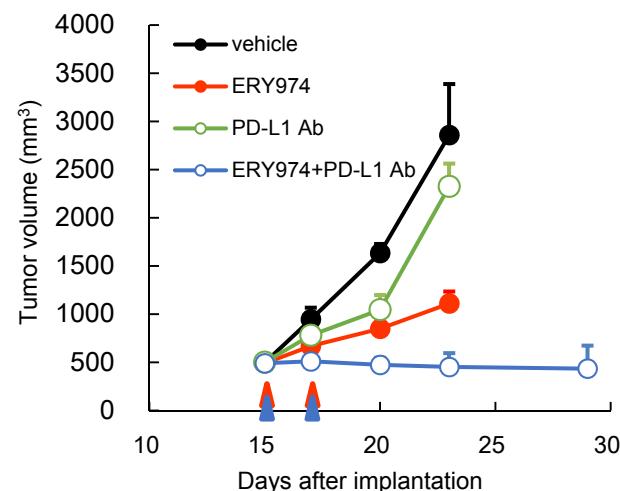


(Sano Y. et al., AACR2017)

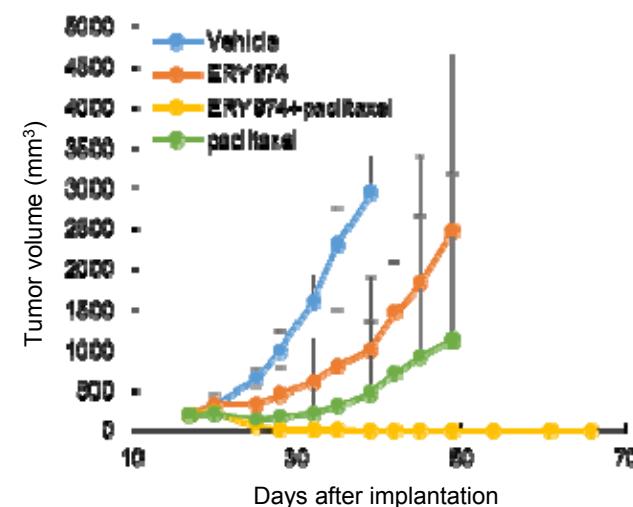
ERY974 monotherapy (KYSE70)



ERY974 + PD-L1 Ab (Hepa1-6/hGPC3)

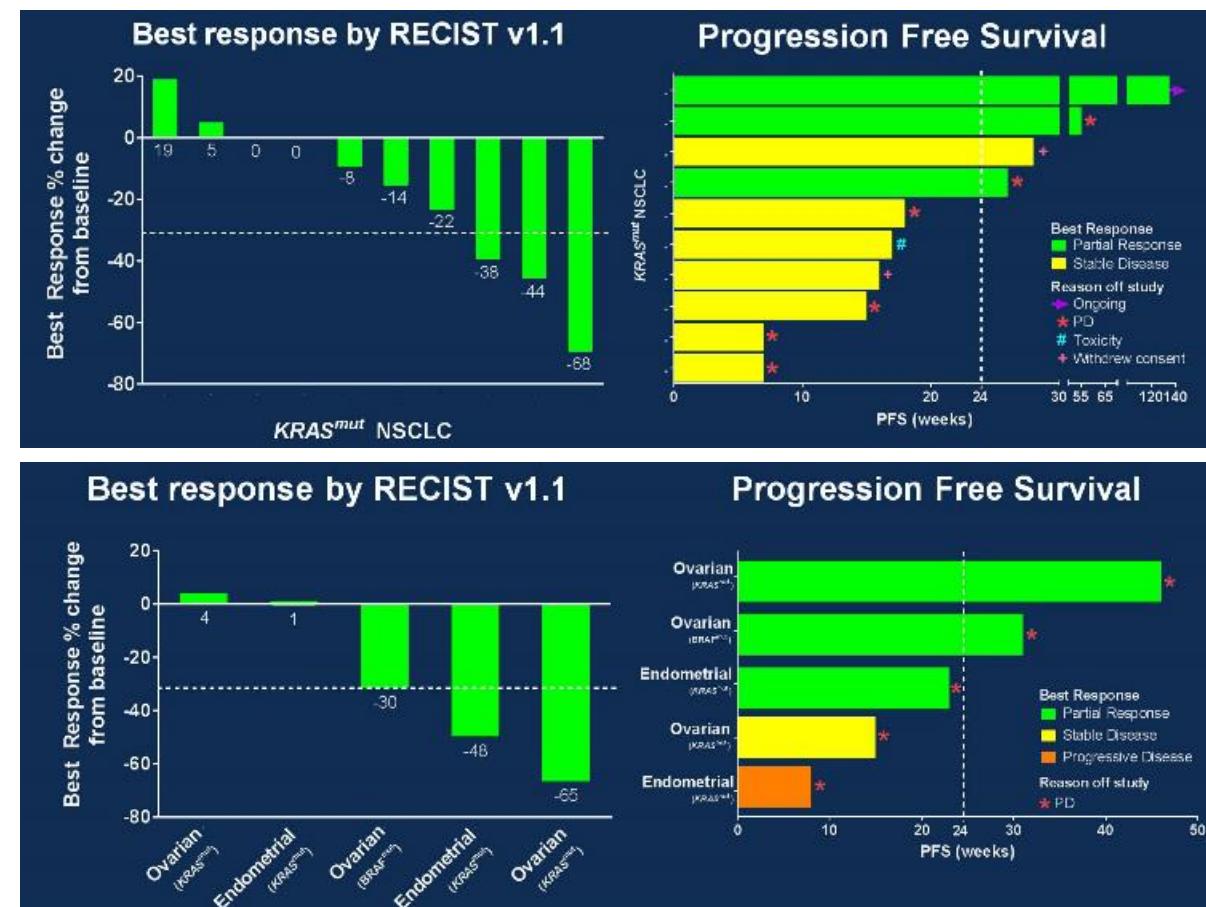
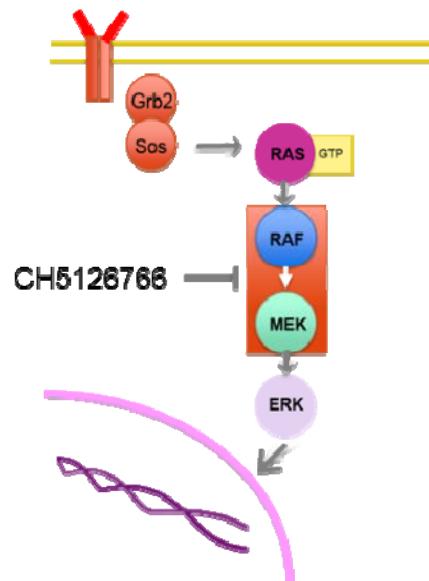


ERY974 + paclitaxel (NCI-H446)



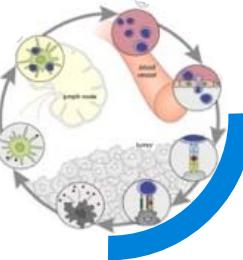
CKI27

Potent RAF/MEK Inhibitor in *KRAS^{mut}* NSCLC and *KRAS^{mut}/BRAF^{mut}* Gynaecological Cancers



Modified from Chenard-Poirier M. et al, ASCO 2017; CH5126766=CKI27

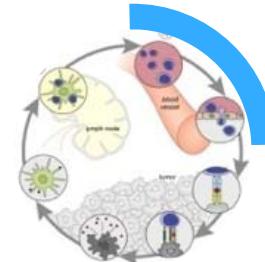
Targeting Treatment Options to Different Patients and Cancer Types

Melanoma**Lung****Bladder****TNBC****Colorectal****Gastric****Ovarian****IMMUNE INFLAMED**

CD8+ T cells infiltrated,
but non-functional

Accelerate or remove brakes
on T-cell response

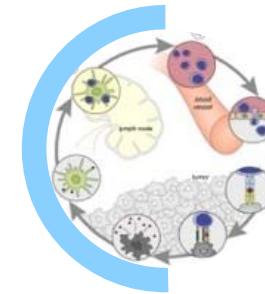
e.g. *Tecentriq, Cotellic, navoximod (IDO1), aOX40, aTIGIT, aCEA/FAP, IL-2v, aCSF-1R, TCBs (CEA TCB, CD20 TCB), TRAB (ERY974)*

**IMMUNE EXCLUDED**

CD8+ T cells
accumulated but have
not efficiently infiltrated

Bring T-cells in contact
with cancer cells

e.g. *aVEGF, TCBs (CEA TCB, CD20 TCB), TRAB (ERY974)*

**IMMUNE DESERT**

CD8+ T cells absent from
tumor and periphery

Increase number of
antigen-specific T-cells or
increase antigen presentation

e.g. *aCD40, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, targeted therapies, TCBs (CEA TCB, CD20 TCB), TRAB (ERY974), PCV*

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